W Riley Peckham

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1792. [N° 1595.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

IT is eaſy to call a perſon a *waſp*, or a *fellow*, when one is mortally offended. But of the juſtice of the epithets, the public will judge; and HE will judge, who hath ſaid, "Whoever ſhall ſay to his *Brother*, Raca, ſhall be in danger of the Council."

The piece, which this writer attempts to vindicate, is ſtiled, *Comfort for the afflicted*. The language of the moral is equally indefinite, "TO THE COMFORTER." —If he did not intend it ſhould be applied to *all* the afflicted, he ſhould have mentioned it. But it cannot be allowed that the diſtinction, though at laſt made, is good; for the ſame conſolation is neceſſary in all afflictions reaſonably felt. Time is *no* comforter in ſuch caſes; but for a perſon to allow his mind to be alleviated by it, denotes weakneſs and guilt.

A, B, C.

Stricture on The COLLECTION, N° XVI.

LET the writer of this N° ſhut his eyes, and I will tell him, that "ſome of mankind are very poor, and others very rich; that ſome are miſerable, and others happy."—He will ſay to me, while his eyes are ſhut, "you are prejudiced, and ſpeak falſly; for the *will of* GOD *muſt equally reſpect all his creatures; he is no reſpecter of perſons.*"

If it be not prejudice, to perceive a diſtinction among mankind in this life, it is not prejudice to believe there will be a diſtinction among them in future. A momentary diſtinction, is as really inconſiſtent with *perfect* impartiality, as an eternal diſtinction. This writer has no idea of perfect impartiality, or of *infinite* benevolence, if he does not perceive, they require *complete* happineſs without any mixture of pain, as neceſſarily as *univerſal happineſs*.

Reaſon is not to make the nature and fitneſs of things the ſtandard of judgment, in contradiction to the word of God; for the word of God is the *ſupreme rule* of human opinions and actions; and it is a miſtake to conclude that the real nature, or fitneſs of things, is different from its repreſentations.——If the *ſcriptures* be authenticated as the word of God, then *they* are to be credited and obeyed; and to deny any part of them, is prejudice and deluſion, however confident the perſon may be of the truth of his deductions from nature and reaſon.

D, E, F.

For the MERCURY.

MR. BARBER,

I DO not diſpute the *Inquirer for Truth*; nor am I diſpleaſed with the manner in which he has expreſſed his requeſt: That I muſt refuſe to comply with it, is owing to my not thinking the News-paper, at preſent, a ſuitable place in which to exhibit my religious ſentiments, excepting ſo far as is neceſſary in oppoſing dangerous errors.

EPI.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE writer, under the ſignature of *Z*, appears leſs acquainted with truth, than with abuſive language. It is not conſiſtent with that reaſon which he celebrates, that on being *ſtung* he ſhould be ſo very malicious.

A *cuſtomer* is ſorry he has again introduced his doctrine. Every Philoſopher muſt ſee, that *time* is no more the comfort of the afflicted, than the cauſe of health when, during time, a perſon is reſtored from ſickneſs by medicine and diet.

This writer does not believe in repentance, and I preſume, not in *retraction*. But if he perſiſt in abſurdity, let decency to the public induce him to chooſe a better mode of defence, than one with which the ſkunk is furniſhed.

From the NEW-YORK MAGAZINE.

THE CHINA ASTER.

"I PLANTED it with my own hand," ſaid my little ſiſter, holding up a withered *China aſter*, pluck-d up by the roots—"I covered it from the ſun—I ſ-ttered it night and morning, and *after all*—(wiping er eyes with the corner of her frock)—*after all, it is ead!*"

Alas! how many are the occurrences in life, thought , which reſemble Mary's flower. Too eaſily believing what we wiſh, we adopt ſome pretty trifle, and laying as it were in our boſom, love it "as a daughter."—*Fancy* paints it in gay colours; increaſing in beauty, we ee its little leaves expand, and trace its progreſs with nxious ſolicitude from the *ſwelling bud* to the *full low*; and then, when we fondly expect to enjoy it, *reality* tells us—*after all, it is dead!*

How often does an *only ſon* engroſs all the care of is parents, and wind himſelf round every fibre of the eart. To cheriſh the idol, is every wiſh on the ſtretch indulge it, are all the rarities of art and nature pro-cured—ſleepleſs nights and anxious days are their lot; and lo! when they hope to ſee the end of their labours, ſtruck by the hand of *diſeaſe*, or debaſed by the contaminating touch of *vice*, the agonizing parents find, *after all, it is dead!*

And how ſanguine are the expectations of thoſe relations and friends who poſſeſs a lovely *girl*, endowed with all the charms of *beauty* and *goodneſs*? How do they exult in her very idea: She is the ſolace of their calamities, and the ſtaff of dependence for their declining years. *Friendſhip* riſes in her defence like a wall, and *affection* nouriſhes her as the mild dews of ſpring. Ah! to how little purpoſe! The canker worm of *love* preys upon the delicate root of this ſweet *ſenſitive*; and the ſcorching winds of diſappointment drink up its moiſture! It fades—the hands of friendſhip and affection are united to ſupport it in vain; for,

The deep drawn oft repeated ſigh
Hath cauſ'd health's bluſhes to decay;
The tear that moiſten'd beauty's *eye,*
Hath worn its luſtre quite away.

It languiſhes and dies—and *regret*, bitterly weeping, raves round the *lovely fallen*, and exclaims, *after all, it is dead!* *********

ANTONETTA.

From the GOSHEN REPOSITORY.

IT is owing to the viewing things in a falſe light, and examining by the halves, that there is ſo much diſputing and miſunderſtanding among men.

If two men, or bodies, or ſects of men, have ſentiments very different from each other, and each think their own right, and a ſtandard for the other, 'tis no wonder if they diſagree, and cenſure each other bitterly: This abſurd practice will continue a while; men are ſo apt to join ideas as inſeparable, whoſe arche-types have no connexion in nature.

Dr. Watts ſays, "That a boy, who has lived with an uncle who has treated him with great tenderneſs, and been ſent to ſchool to a maſter who has treated him with ſeverity, annexes the idea of tenderneſs to that of an uncle, and the idea of harſhneſs and ſeverity to that of a ſchool-maſter; and thinks that all uncles muſt be tender, and all ſchool-maſters ſevere." This ſort of folly, in a greater or leſs degree, pervades a great part of mankind through life, and is the cauſe why one nation, one order of men, or a particular part of mankind, look upon all thoſe of another with contempt. A Dutchman having had dealings with a Yankee who has taken the advantage of him, and defrauded him of his property, immediately annexes the idea of ſharper and knave, to that of the man born and educated in New-England; and ſuppoſes that the character will apply to every individual of that people. And a Yankee, when he ſees a Dutchman, and hears him ſpeak broken Engliſh, which gives him an aukward appearance; and likewiſe hears that the Dutch eat ſour butter-milk, which in New-England is always given to hogs, he immediately annexes the idea of ignoramus, dullneſs of apprehenſion, and hogiſh behaviour to that of a Dutchman; and thinks all Dutchmen incapable of refinement, and (to uſe a common phraſe) of extending their ideas farther than they can drive a ſpan of horſes and back again in a day.

But let them view things in their true light, each ſort will find that both, in nature and intellectual faculties are equal; both equally capable of refinement, both equally ſuſceptible of honeſt principles, and equally practiſing according to them.

Some, becauſe they ſee clergymen devout and endeavouring to teach people the way to heaven, almoſt annex the idea of infallibility to that of a clergyman; and think them almoſt incapable of any vice. Others again becauſe ſome among the clergy have been found to be avaricious, guilty of ſcandalous practices, and promoters of bloodſhed, ſuppoſe, and will even pronounce them all to be vicious, hirelings, fomenters of civil tumults, and in a word, a ſet of hypocrites. Both theſe deſcriptions of men make falſe concluſions: clergymen are only men, and as men practiſe virtue, but are liable to be led into the paths of vice: in juſtice clergymen muſt be allowed their proportion according to their number of good men, before, if not of bad. The ſame obſervation will apply to the opinion which many have of the avariciouſneſs and extortion of phyſicians and lawyers, and other profeſſions.

Many, becauſe they have either an expectation of being themſelves appointed members of the ſtate legiſlature, or that they have ſome knowledge of all whom they expect will be appointed, and (as I ſuppoſe) becauſe the ſtate legiſlature, conſiſting of men whom they did know, has been found more attached to their liberties than the Britiſh parliament, conſiſting of men whom they did not know, annex the idea of virtue, patriotiſm, and republican principles to that of a member of the ſtate legiſlature. And becauſe many of the members of congreſs muſt be in ſome meaſure unknown to the bulk of the inhabitants of any particular ſtate, many annex the idea of corruption, ariſtocracy, and anti-republican principles, to that of a member of congreſs, and ſeem to look upon him as a quite different being from a member of a ſtate legiſlature, or men in general. But viewing things in their true light, this aſſociation of ideas will be found to be falſe: there is no neceſſary connexion between a member of the ſtate legiſlature and virtue, republicaniſm, &c. nor between a member of congreſs and corruption, ariſtocracy, &c. It may ſuffice to know, that the ſtate government and the national government are made up of the ſame materials, *i. e.* men.

PHILO ETHICA.

ENTHUSIASM.

IN the French *National Aſſembly*, ſince the dethronement of the *King*, a Member requeſted leave of abſence, becauſe he was *ill*. M. *Cambot* ſaid, that he had remarked, that ever ſince leave of abſence had been denied, except in caſe of *ſickneſs*, there had been ſomething like an epidemical diſtemper among the gentlemen of the Aſſembly, which could only be cured by refuſing all leave of abſence—"*Yes*", ſays M. *Rebut*, "*let us decree that during the danger of the country, none of the public ſervants ſhall be ſick—for my own part*, I SWEAR TO CONTINUE WELL." The Aſſembly refuſed the leave of abſence.

THE ſame day, the Preſident informed the Aſſembly, that he had received the Declaration of the Duke of *Brunſwick*, &c. M. *Belgarde* cavilierly moved, *that it be made into cartridges*.—The Aſſembly paſſed to the order of the day.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Received by the laſt Arrivals.

COPENHAGEN *(Denmark)* July 31.

THE Prince this day lays the foundation ſtone of a column, which is to be erected near the weſt port of this city, in memory of the abolition of ſlavery among the Daniſh peaſants.

STOCKHOLM *(Sweden)* Auguſt 3.

It has been notified by a circular letter to all the provinces, that whoever has to preſent a petition to the King, ſhall not kneel down, as this ſubjection belongs only to the Supreme Being, and when obſerved towards men, is quite unworthy the dignity of a free nation, and of human nature.

VIENNA *(Germany)* Auguſt 4.

The affairs of Poland, and the counter revolution effected by the arms of Ruſſia, have cauſed a great ſenſation amongſt the public. We learn, that to conſolidate it, a Diet is to be held at Groduo, a town near the frontiers of Gallicia. Count Malechowſki, the Marſhal of the Diet, is arrived here, being, he ſays, unwilling to be a witneſs of the ruin and ſlavery of his country. Many other Poles of diſtinction are alſo arrived, and the emigration among the principal citizens is very conſiderable.

Auguſt 12. We have accounts from Warſaw that the King has offered to abdicate the throne, and take journey to Italy, but that his abdication had not been accepted.

WARSAW *(Poland)* Auguſt 8.

The King does not appear in public ſince his acceſſion to the Confederation of Targowicz. His Majeſty has ſigned the diſmiſſion of the Poliſh Generals, Koſciuſko and Wielhorſky, Brigadier Mokronowſky, and ſixteen other officers.

The greateſt part of the Poliſh troops have evacuated this capital, to take up their quarters in Great Poland. The army of Lithuania has taken the ſame direction, with a determination to maintain the new Conſtitution.

Ten thouſand Ruſſians, under the command of Gen. Kiſſacowſki, are arrived in this metropolis, and 10,000 more are to follow them. The whole diſtrict of Warſaw has acceeded to the Confederation of Targowicz.

Count Staniſlaus Felix Potocki has been acknowledged General Marſhal of the Confederation of the Crown.

He now lies dangerouſly ill of a fever. He has prohibited the publiſhing of the National Gazette.

A Diet will be convened at Groduo in the courſe of next month; and a ſtrong body of Ruſſians will be encamped in the vicinity of the city.

MADRID *(Spain)* Auguſt 30.

The directors of the bank of St. Charles, in a firſt ſeſſion held this morning in a general aſſembly of the proprietors, gave an account of the management of that eſtabliſhment during the laſt year. It appears that the dividend is likely to be ſixty-eight per cent.

W. Riley Peckham

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1792. [N° 1595.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

IT is easy to call a person a *wasp*, or a *fellow*, when one is mortally offended. But of the justice of the epithets, the public will judge; and HE will judge, who hath said, "Whoever shall say to his *Brother*, Raca, shall be in danger of the Council."

The piece, which this writer attempts to vindicate, is stiled, *Comfort for the afflicted*. The language of the moral is equally indefinite, "TO THE COMFORTER." —If he did not intend it should be applied to *all* the afflicted, he should have mentioned it. But it cannot be allowed that the distinction, though at last made, is good; for the same consolation is necessary in all afflictions reasonably felt. Time is *no* comforter in such cases; but for a person to allow his mind to be alleviated by it, denotes weakness and guilt.

A, B, C.

Strictures on The COLLECTION, N° XVI.

LET the writer of this N° shut his eyes, and I will tell him, that "some of mankind are very poor, and others very rich; that some are miserable, and others happy."—He will say to me, while his eyes are shut, "you are prejudiced, and speak falsly; for the *will of* GOD *must equally respect all his creatures; he is no respecter of persons.*"

If it be not prejudice, to perceive a distinction among mankind in this life, it is not prejudice to believe there will be a distinction among them in future. A momentary distinction, is as really inconsistent with *perfect* impartiality, as an eternal distinction. This writer has no idea of perfect impartiality, or of *infinite* benevolence, if he does not perceive, they require *complete* happiness without any mixture of pain, as necessarily as *universal happiness*.

Reason is not to make the nature and fitness of things the standard of judgment, in contradiction to the word of God; for the word of God is the *supreme rule* of human opinions and actions; and it is a mistake to conclude that the real nature, or fitness of things, is different from its representations.——If the *scriptures* be authenticated as the word of God, then *they* are to be credited and obeyed; and to deny any part of them, is prejudice and delusion, however confident the person may be of the truth of his deductions from nature and reason.

D, E, F.

For the MERCURY.

MR. BARBER,

I DO not despise the *Inquirer for Truth*; nor am I displeased with the manner in which he has expressed his request: That I must refuse to comply with it, is owing to my not thinking the News-paper, at present, a suitable place in which to exhibit my religious sentiments, excepting so far as is necessary in opposing dangerous errors.

EPI.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE writer, under the signature of *Z*, appears less acquainted with truth, than with abusive language. It is not consistent with that reason which he celebrates, that on being *stung* he should be so very malicious.

A *customer* is sorry he has again introduced his doctrine. Every Philosopher must see, that *time* is no more the comfort of the afflicted, than the cause of health when, during time, a person is restored from sickness by medicine and diet.

This writer does not believe in repentance, and I presume, not in *retraction*. But if he persist in absurdity, let decency to the public induce him to choose a better mode of defence, than one with which the skunk is furnished.

From the NEW-YORK MAGAZINE.

THE CHINA ASTER.

"I PLANTED it with my own hand," said my little sister, holding up a withered *China aster*, plucked up by the roots—"I covered it from the sun—I watered it night and morning, and *after all*—(wiping her eyes with the corner of her frock)—*after all, it is dead!*"

Alas! how many are the occurrences in life, thought I, which resemble Mary's flower. Too easily believing what we wish, we adopt some pretty trifle, and laying it as it were in our bosom, love it "as a daughter."—*Fancy* paints it in gay colours; increasing in beauty, we see its little leaves expand, and trace its progress with anxious solicitude from the *swelling bud* to the *full blow*; and then, when we fondly expect to enjoy it, *reality* tells us—*after all, it is dead!*

How often does an *only son* engross all the care of his parents, and wind himself round every fibre of the heart. To cherish the idol, is every wish on the stretch to indulge it, are all the rarities of art and nature pro-cured—sleepless nights and anxious days are their lot; and lo! when they hope to see the end of their labours, struck by the hand of *disease*, or debased by the contaminating touch of *vice*, the agonizing parents find, *after all, it is dead!*

And how sanguine are the expectations of those relations and friends who possess a lovely *girl*, endowed with all the charms of *beauty* and *goodness*? How do they exult in her very idea: She is the solace of their calamities, and the staff of dependence for their declining years. *Friendship* rises in her defence like a wall, and *affection* nourishes her as the mild dews of spring. Ah! to how little purpose! The canker worm of *love* preys upon the delicate root of this sweet *sensitive*; and the scorching winds of disappointment drink up its moisture! It fades—the hands of friendship and affection are united to support it in vain; for,

The deep drawn oft repeated sigh
Hath caus'd health's blushes to decay;
The tear that moisten'd beauty's *eye,*
Hath worn its lustre quite away.

It languishes and dies—and *regret*, bitterly weeping, raves round the *lovely fallen*, and exclaims, *after all, it is dead!* *********

ANTONETTA.

From the GOSHEN REPOSITORY.

IT is owing to the viewing things in a false light, and examining by the halves, that there is so much disputing and misunderstanding among men.

If two men, or bodies, or sects of men, have sentiments very different from each other, and each think their own right, and a standard for the other, 'tis no wonder if they disagree, and censure each other bitterly: This absurd practice will continue a while; men are so apt to join ideas as inseparable, whose arche-types have no connexion in nature.

Dr. Watts says, "That a boy, who has lived with an uncle who has treated him with great tenderness, and been sent to school to a master who has treated him with severity, annexes the idea of tenderness to that of an uncle, and the idea of harshness and severity to that of a school-master; and thinks that all uncles must be tender, and all school-masters severe." This sort of folly, in a greater or less degree, pervades a great part of mankind through life, and is the cause why one nation, one order of men, or a particular part of mankind, look upon all those of another with contempt. A Dutchman having had dealings with a Yankee who has taken the advantage of him, and defrauded him of his property, immediately annexes the idea of sharper and knave, to that of the man born and educated in New-England; and supposes that the character will apply to every individual of that people. And a Yankee, when he sees a Dutchman, and hears him speak broken English, which gives him an awkward appearance; and likewise hears that the Dutch eat sour butter-milk, which in New-England is always given to hogs, he immediately annexes the idea of ignoramus, dullness of apprehension, and hoggish behaviour to that of a Dutchman; and thinks all Dutchmen incapable of refinement, and (to use a common phrase) of extending their ideas farther than they can drive a span of horses and back again in a day.

But let them view things in their true light, each sort will find that both, in nature and intellectual faculties are equal; both equally capable of refinement, both equally susceptible of honest principles, and equally practising according to them.

Some, because they see clergymen devout and endeavouring to teach people the way to heaven, almost annex the idea of infallibility to that of a clergyman; and think them almost incapable of any vice. Others again because some among the clergy have been found to be avaricious, guilty of scandalous practices, and promoters of bloodshed, suppose, and will even pronounce them all to be vicious, hirelings, fomenters of civil tumults, and in a word, a set of hypocrites. Both these descriptions of men make false conclusions: clergymen are only men, and as men practise virtue, but are liable to be led into the paths of vice: in justice clergymen must be allowed their proportion according to their number of good men, before, if not of bad. The same observation will apply to the opinion which many have of the avariciousness and extortion of physicians and lawyers, and other professions.

Many, because they have either an expectation of being themselves appointed members of the state legislature, or that they have some knowledge of all whom they expect will be appointed, and (as I suppose) because the state legislature, consisting of men whom they did know, has been found more attached to their liberties than the British parliament, consisting of men whom they did not know, annex the idea of virtue, patriotism, and republican principles to that of a member of the state legislature. And because many of the members of congress must be in some measure unknown to the bulk of the inhabitants of any particular state, many annex the idea of corruption, aristocracy, and anti-republican principles, to that of a member of congress, and seem to look upon him as a quite different being from a member of a state legislature, or men in general. But viewing things in their true light, this association of ideas will be found to be false: there is no necessary connexion between a member of the state legislature and virtue, republicanism, &c. nor between a member of congress and corruption, aristocracy, &c. It may suffice to know, that the state government and the national government are made up of the same materials, *i. e.* men.

PHILO ETHICA.

ENTHUSIASM.

IN the French *National Assembly*, since the dethronement of the *King*, a Member requested leave of absence, because he was *ill*. M. *Cambot* said, that he had remarked, that ever since leave of absence had been denied, except in case of *sickness*, there had been something like an epidemical distemper among the gentlemen of the Assembly, which could only be cured by refusing all leave of absence—"*Yes*", says M. *Rebut*, "*let us decree that during the danger of the country, none of the public servants shall be sick—for my own part*, I SWEAR TO CONTINUE WELL." The Assembly refused the leave of absence.

THE same day, the President informed the Assembly, that he had received the Declaration of the Duke of *Brunswick*, &c. M. *Belgarde* cavilierly moved, *that it be made into cartridges*.—The Assembly passed to the order of the day.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Received by the last Arrivals.

COPENHAGEN *(Denmark)* July 31.

THE Prince this day lays the foundation stone of a column, which is to be erected near the west port of this city, in memory of the abolition of slavery among the Danish peasants.

STOCKHOLM *(Sweden)* August 3.

It has been notified by a circular letter to all the provinces, that whoever has to present a petition to the King, shall not kneel down, as this subjection belongs only to the Supreme Being, and when observed towards men, is quite unworthy the dignity of a free nation, and of human nature.

VIENNA *(Germany)* August 4.

The affairs of Poland, and the counter revolution effected by the arms of Russia, have caused a great sensation amongst the public. We learn, that to consolidate it, a Diet is to be held at Groduo, a town near the frontiers of Gallicia. Count Malechowski, the Marshal of the Diet, is arrived here, being, he says, unwilling to be a witness of the ruin and slavery of his country. Many other Poles of distinction are also arrived, and the emigration among the principal citizens is very considerable.

August 12. We have accounts from Warsaw that the King has offered to abdicate the throne, and take a journey to Italy, but that his abdication had not been accepted.

WARSAW *(Poland)* August 8.

The King does not appear in public since his accession to the Confederation of Targowicz. His Majesty has signed the dismission of the Polish Generals, Kosciuisko and Wielhorsky, Brigadier Mokronowsky, and sixteen other officers.

The greatest part of the Polish troops have evacuated this capital, to take up their quarters in Great Poland. The army of Lithuania has taken the same direction, with a determination to maintain the new Constitution.

Ten thousand Russians, under the command of Gen. Kassacowski, are arrived in this metropolis, and 10,000 more are to follow them. The whole district of Warsaw has acceeded to the Confederation of Targowicz.

Count Stanislaus Felix Potocki has been acknowledged General Marshal of the Confederation of the Crown.

He now lies dangerously ill of a fever. He has prohibited the publishing of the National Gazette.

A Diet will be convened at Groduo in the course of next month; and a strong body of Russians will be encamped in the vicinity of the city.

MADRID *(Spain)* August 30.

The directors of the bank of St. Charles, in a first session held this morning in a general assembly of the proprietors, gave an account of the management of that establishment during the last year. It appears that the dividend is likely to be sixty-eight per cent.

PARIS, August 23.

There is not a steady, impartial friend, in the sublime cause of freedom, but grieves most sincerely for the very unpleasant altercations which lately took place between the legislative body and M. LA FAYETTE, and which ended in the emigration of that young General.

Aug. 25. The former stately Palace of the Thuilleries is nearly a wreck;—there is question of levelling it to the earth, that the dwelling of so many Tyrants may no longer offend a Free People, and put them in mind of the shackles which galled them for so many centuries.

The beheading machine is permanent on the Carouzel; it waits for several culprits concerned in the infamous business of the 10th.

Yesterday evening, between five and six o'clock, M. LA PORTE, late keeper of the Privy Purse, condemned by the special tribunal to be beheaded on the square of the Carouzel, underwent his sentence, in presence of an immense croud of spectators.

The Jury, after a trial of four and twenty hours, convicted him of having made an improper use of the Civil List, in order to foment a civil war; it appeared evidently on his trial, that he had hired incendiary writers, whose poisonous productions tended to defeat the exertions of all the friends of Liberty.

M. La Porte went to the block, with a fortitude and a resolution worthy of a better and a more just cause.—He, however, declared his innocence to the last; but the written proofs, produced in Court, are indelible testimonies of his guilt and perfidy.

M. La Porte was turned of fifty.—He was dressed in a new suit of silk clothes, and appeared with as much unconcern as if he was going to the Levee of his late Master.

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Holland.—That republick promised the most perfect neutrality. The Dutch Ambassador remained in *Paris*.

Great Britain.—That Empire professed exact neutrality. The British Ambassador had orders from his Court to quit France; but nothing hostile was intimated in the mandate. The English Government observed to him that as the exercise of executive power had been taken out of the King's hands, his credentials were no longer valid or of any effect; and that it was his duty to withdraw without loss of time. His British Majesty continued perfectly neuter, but did not think he would invade that neutrality, by demanding that the lives of LOUIS XVI. and his family, should be protected. He *expected* that no violence would be offered to their persons, as that would awake the indignation of all Europe. Authorized by the Executive Power, *ad interim*, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had written to the English Ambassador, and testified how much the French desired to continue in amity with a great people, who were the first to acknowledge the sovereignty of nations.

The Assembly applauded the Secretary's notification.

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It is a shocking, but well attested circumstance, that in all the massacres committed in Paris, the women had a principal share. This was particularly the case in the murder of M. Gaucher, on Thursday last. M. Gaucher was a priest, who had refused to take the oaths, and therefore carried on a trade in leather. A cart with goods came to his house in the Fauxbourg St. Honore. Some people assembled, and cried out that he was a monopolist. In endeavouring to save his goods, he was attacked, and took refuge in the first story of a house, where he was followed by some women of the party, who threw him out of the window. He was not killed by the fall, but could scarcely move, when he was again seized, and despatched with a plasterer's hammer.

A man yesterday applied at the Public Office in Bow-street, for a warrant to apprehend some young men for felony. On being desired to explain the nature of the robbery, it turned out that they had by way of a frolic put the complainant, while in a state of extreme intoxication, into a sack, and had conveyed him to a surgeon's, in whose dissecting room they had left him; when he came to himself, the fellow began to roar in such a manner, as to alarm the family; and the master being from home, several females ran into the dissecting room, who, on seeing the sack move, ran away again screaming, except one, who went into fits. The man was refused a warrant, and admonished to keep himself sober.

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The following are the precise words of a Prussian General, in a letter to a friend at Brussels—"We have 25,000 emigrants in our army, who have 20,000 horses for their use, and as much baggage as would be sufficient for an army of 40,000 men. They have every thing that they ought not to have, and nothing of what they ought, for making war."

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"This engine is so constructed and applied to saws, as to perform from 40 to 45 strokes with each in a minute, without the complication of wheels, cogs or cranks; and all its operations are managed by a single cock.

"This machine is so very simple in its construction, that it is immaterial whether the cylinders are wood or metal, nor do I care much of what shape they are: and in the workmanship of all the parts (except the cock) there is very little accuracy required.

"I shall only observe in this mere sketch, that, from my own knowledge of the different methods heretofore practised in the application of steam, that none is more simple, nor none whereby the same quanity is more advantageously applied, than on my principles; as I am convinced that the entire friction of a machine, whose cylinders were 16 or 18 inches in diameter, would not exceed two hundred pounds weight, independent of its being applied to any machinery.

"I have so ordered and arranged the different parts, that if any one should get out of repair (which by the bye they are not very subject to) each can be got at and receive such repairs as they stand in need of, without interrupting the other parts. Such is my confidence with respect to the success of this machine, that I will venture to aver, that for five hundred pounds one may be made and kept in repair four years, that will be capable of grinding 150 bushels of grain per day; or saw 2000 feet of inch boards in the same time; and I would add, if it was not for fear of being accused with a balloon or steam-boat project, how easily I could apply it to boating.

"This machine is now finished, and at my house in Augusta, where it can be seen by all those that have any doubts with respect to the authenticity of what I say: "WM. LONGSTREET."

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A new invented patent Machine, by M. *Mullikin*, has been lately erected by Mr. *William Stiles*, stone-cutter, for sawing, rubbing and polishing marble and stone—which, from actual experiment, proves superior to expectation, in *power* and *execution*, and promises a great saving by abridging labour in that increasing and ornamental branch of business. This machine is moved by one horse, that can with ease saw with four saws—and is so constructed as to saw, rub and polish, at the same time, by taking away one or two saws, and adding rubbers or polishers optionally. From the experiment in marble, on a moderate calculation, one man and horse, by this mode, could face or square by sawing, 50 feet of Dumfries stone (or any other of equal softness) per day, measuring *one* surface superficial measure.

By Capt. Keene, who arrived here yesterday from St. Eustatius, we are informed—that on the 10th of September, ten sail of transports with troops on board, arrived at Martinique from France, under the direction of the son of Count Rochambeau, who was sent out as Governor of that Island; the troops not being suffered to land, the transports sailed for Gaudaloupe, where they were also rejected, and fired at by the Fort; from thence they proceeded to Montserat, St. Kitts and Nevis, to refresh;—afterwards they were seen passing St. Eustatius, as it destined for Hispaniola.

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We are informed by a letter from Amsterdam of the 23d of August last, that an additional duty has taken place of one half per cent. ad valorem on all goods exported from the United Netherlands to the United States of America—and one per cent. on all goods imported into said Netherlands from the United States.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable house in Nantz, in France, dated 18th Aug. 1792, to a respectable commercial house in Philadelphia.

"The late disturbances in Paris will likely be much exaggerated on your side of the water, as all the incidents of the revolution have been here. Thank God, we continue to enjoy perfect tranquility, and united as we are, we hope to maintain it.

"Those of your merchants who have not been credulous on the idle stories made them of the situation of this kingdom, and who have sent us their vessels, have made much money, say 30 to 50 per cent. and more."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Washington, dated September 7, 1792.

"I arrived here last evening, and this instant Gen. Wilkinson arrived, he has been to the battle ground and found two pieces of cannon that was lost on the unfortunate fourth of November last.—Last night a party of Indians came to Fort-Hamilton and took off about sixty horses of the Contractors; Captain Barbee with sixty men is in pursuit of them, and I make no doubt will overtake them."

Extract of a letter from a citizen of Cincinnati, Sept. 9, 1792.

"The day before yesterday, General Wilkinson returned to this place, from a visit to the outpost, and an extensive excursion to General St. Clair's field of slaughter, and around the head waters of the Big Miami—I am informed that he has discovered two pieces of the brass ordnance lost on the 24th of November;—that he explored the country in front of the field of battle within eight miles of the old Miami village, which turns out to be sixty miles from the field.—He has also explored the country to the East of General St. Clair's trace—from whence it appeared that the Governor bore much too far to the Westward.—We are told the General passed thro' several extensive encampments occupied by the savages about the month of May on the head waters of the Miami, but that he was not able to discover any party of these murderers;—indeed, it is probable, that was not his object; as he does, I am informed, still continue himself restrained from offensive operations."

ALBANY, October 28.

Yesterday arrived here, from Philadelphia, on their route to the Genesee country, where they intend forming a settlement on the lands owned by Robert Morris, Esq; several families of German emigrants, in all 74 persons. They appear to be of that class of citizens, which are the most wanted in, and will add the most real value to, a new country—to wit, industrious and judicious farmers and mechanics.

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A fishing schooner, belonging to Capt. Samuel Page, of Danvers, Gideon Rea, Master, has arrived from the Bay of St. Lawrence, having taken 132,222 fish, about 1200 quintals; the largest fare ever brought in. She was gone five months.

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PARIS, August 23.

There is not a steady, impartial friend, in the sublime cause of freedom, but grieves most sincerely for the very unpleasant altercations which lately took place between the legislative body and M. LA FAYETTE, and which ended in the emigration of that young General.

Aug. 25. The former stately Palace of the Thuilleries is nearly a wreck;—there is question of levelling it to the earth, that the dwelling of so many Tyrants may no longer offend a Free People, and put them in mind of the shackles which galled them for so many centuries.

The beheading machine is permanent on the Carouzel; it waits for several culprits concerned in the infamous business of the 10th.

Yesterday evening, between five and six o'clock, M. LA PORTE, late keeper of the Privy Purse, condemned by the special tribunal to be beheaded on the square of the CAROUZEL, underwent his sentence, in presence of an immense croud of spectators.

The Jury, after a trial of four and twenty hours, convicted him of having made an improper use of the Civil List, in order to foment a civil war; it appeared evidently on his trial, that he had hired incendiary writers, whose poisonous productions tended to defeat the exertions of all the friends of Liberty.

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the King by the Aſſembly, and the violent meaſures of of the people, had occaſioned.—The moſt lamented of which, by the ſteady patriots, was the ſeceſſion of Generals Fayette, Luckner, Dillon, and the officers who quitted France with them. Their military talents were wanting to diſcipline the French armies, and their valour and intrepidity were a terror to their enemies.

The Aſſembly have declared M. la Fayette a traitor, and have deliberated on a decree for confiſcating all his property; but the decree had not paſſed, at the date of our accounts.—OUR FRIEND ſtill retaining many powerful friends.

Notwithſtanding the "*hurly burly*" which to Americans appear to ſhroud the proceedings of the Aſſembly, and direct the operations of the people, it is faſt, that the defence of the nation is unremittingly attended to—for of 80 ſhips of the line, which compoſe the French navy, upwards of *ſeventy* can be put to ſea, at a very ſhort notice—60,000 ſeamen are enrolled, and the arſenals and dock-yards appear to be amply ſupplied.

The French aſſignats, which like the old Continental money of the United States, may be conſidered a political Thermometer, were ſtill in good credit—and had not fallen to one and an half for one in ſilver.—Near 600,000,000 livres of this money had been called in, by the ſale of part of the demains of the clergy, and burnt.

There were ſome apprehenſions entertained in France of the friendſhip of the Britiſh Court. Though it aſſumed all the appearance of neutrality, it had nevertheleſs withdrawn its Ambaſſador; and in a note to the French Envoy, had declared that any injury done LOUIS XVI. would excite *indignation* and *reſentment*. The French know, that when crowned heads wiſh to go to war, nothing is eaſier than to find pretexts therefor. That the Engliſh are arming, is certain; and it is as certain that a rupture is expected by thoſe concerned in the feuds of that nation.

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Brig Bayonne, Bailey,	Copenhagen
Schooner Liberty, Chaſe,	Barnſtable
—— Eunis, Peale,	Rochester
Sloop Apollo, Cahoone,	New York
—— Induſtry, Almy,	Philadelphia
—— Humbird, Tripp,	Weſtport
—— Polly, Spencer,	Fiſhing
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—— Sally, Juſtin,	Ditto
—— Delight, White,	Rocheſter
CLEARED.	*For*
Ship Mary, Sheffield,	Whaling
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HAS FOR SALE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt,
Excellent Hyſon Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
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Rice, by the Tierce,
Window-Glaſs, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship Bread,
Powder, by the Quarter-Caſk.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, at Retail, very low for Caſh.

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Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

A cheap STORE
Of choice GOODS, *ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, juſt opened by*

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In a new Building belonging to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; two or three Doors Northward of the Church-Lane.

☞ Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, ſhall be ſerved with Attention and Deſpatch, and the ſmalleſt Favours moſt gratefully acknowledged.

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Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk,
Brown Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Coffee by the Bag or Dozen lb.
Cocoa by the Bag or Tierce,
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Errata.—In the eighth line from the beginning of the anonymous piece of Profeſſional Obſervations, publiſhed in the ſecond column of the third page of our laſt, for *feel*, read *ſeek*.

the King by the Aſſembly, and the violent meaſures of of the people, had occaſioned.—The moſt lamented of which, by the ſteady patriots, was the ſeceſſion of Generals Fayette, Luckner, Dillon, and the officers who quitted France with them. Their military talents were wanting to diſcipline the French armies, and their valour and intrepidity were a terror to their enemies.

The Aſſembly have declared M. la Fayette a traitor, and have deliberated on a decree for confiſcating all his property; but the decree had not paſſed, at the date of our accounts.—OUR FRIEND ſtill remaining many powerful friends.

Notwithſtanding the "*hurly burly*" which to Americans appear to ſhroud the proceedings of the Aſſembly, and direct the operations of the people, it is faſt, that the defence of the nation is unremittingly attended to—for of 80 ſhips of the line, which compoſe the French navy, upwards of *ſeventy* can be put to ſea, at a very ſhort notice—60,000 ſeamen are enrolled, and the arſenals and dock-yards appear to be amply ſupplied.

The French aſſignats, which like the old Continental money of the United States, may be conſidered a political Thermometer, were ſtill in good credit—and had not fallen to one and an half for one in ſilver.—Near 600,000,000 livres of this money had been called in, by the ſale of part of the demains of the clergy, and burnt.

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He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old Silver.

Errata.—In the eighth line from the beginning of the anonymous piece of Profeſſional Obſervations, publiſhed in the ſecond column of the third page of our laſt, for *feel*, read *ſeek*.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHILE heav'n propitious pours its bleſſings down,
Seaſons ſerene, and ſkies without a frown;
While Nature with rich profuſions yields,
And loads with grain the richly ripen'd fields;
While Commerce wafts us with her ſwelling ſail,
Earth's choiceſt products on each fav'ring gale;
While laws protect what induſtry acquires,
And reaſon only limits our deſires;
While enterprize has boundleſs ſcope to range,
What madneſs 'tis to wiſh that times may change!
Yet ſome there are, whoſe ſouls with envy burn,
And all this ſcene to clouds and darkneſs turn. C.

WILL BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Tueſday the 20th of next Month, if fair Weather, if not the next fair Day,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated and well-built DWELLING HOUSE, next Weſterly of the Synagogue, the Property of the late JACOB BARNEY, jun. deceaſed.

Alſo a GARDEN LOT, containing about One Quarter of an Acre, on the Street North of the Synagogue.

Likewiſe a DWELLING HOUSE on the Long-Wharf, adjoining the Eſtate of THOMAS WEBBER, on the Eaſt.

And a HATTER's SHOP, on the South Side of the Red Market, now occupied by PERRY WEAVER.

Conditions will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.

The Sale will begin at Eleven o'Clock, at the firſt mentioned Houſe.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, } *Adminiſtrators to*
OBADIAH WILLIAMS, } *the above Eſtate.*

Newport, Oct. 29, 1792.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

TO BE SOLD,

By J. Richardſon,

BIBLES of all Sizes; Teſtaments; Pſalters; Primers; Pſalms and Hymns; Paine's Rights of Man, Common Senſe, &c. Barlow's Advice to the privileged Orders in the ſeveral States of Europe; with a Variety of Books and Stationary.

Alſo, a very good Aſſortment of Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Bake-Pans, Cart, Waggon and Chaiſe Boxes.

Good Snuff by the Quantity or Retail.

Beſt Muſtard by the Pound or Bottle.

Fine Salt Petre.

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Peterſburg clean Hemp,
Ruſſia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarſe Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper;
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Heart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt &c. &c.

Likewiſe, MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogſhead.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of SAMUEL VERNON, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their Claims to the Subſcriber; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment immediately, as the Eſtate muſt be ſettled within the Time limited by Law.

V. WIGHTMAN, *Adminiſt.*

September 3, 1792.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of BERIAH BROWN, Eſq; late High Sheriff of the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in to either of us, Executors; and thoſe who are any Ways indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

BERIAH WAIT, } Executors.
BERIAH BROWN, }

North-Kingſtown, 31ſt Auguſt, 1792.

COME and TRY
At the SIGN of the GOLDEN EAGLE.

A freſh and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and European GOODS, imported in the laſt Ships from England, to be ſold for Caſh, upon as reaſonable Terms as at any Shop in the State, by

JOHN BOURS.

WE the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners appointed by the Worſhipful Town Council of South-Kingſtown, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of ROWSE J. HELME, Eſq; late deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, having twice notified the Claimants to ſaid Eſtate to meet us with their Vouchers, with but little Notice taken of ſaid Notification—Do now once more, *for the laſt Time*, give to ſaid Claimants Notice, that we will attend at the Houſe of Robert Potter, Eſq; in ſaid South Kingſtown, on the ſecond Monday in November next; and that no Notice will be taken of any Demand where the Claimant doth not appear with his Evidence to prove it.

F. PERRY,
ROWLAND BROWN.

South Kingſtown, October 5, 1792.

General Poſt-Office.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 10, 1792.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the fifteenth day of November next, inclusively, for carrying the mails of the United States, on the following poſt-roads, from the firſt day of January next, until the firſt day of June, 1794.

1. From *Boſton* to *Providence*: The mail to leave Boſton every Monday and Thurſday, by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive the ſame days at Providence, by five in the afternoon:—Returning, to leave Providence every Wedneſday and Saturday, by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive the ſame days at Boſton, by five in the afternoon.

☞ The perſons offering propoſals for this contract, are deſired alſo to ſtate the terms on which they will carry the mail between Boſton and Providence three times a week—and every day in the week, (Sunday excepted) in caſe a ſtage-waggon ſhould run ſo often between thoſe two places.

2. From *Providence*, by *Norwich*, to *Hartford*: The mail to leave Providence every Tueſday and Friday, by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Norwich the ſame days, and at Hartford on Wedneſday and Saturday, by five in the afternoon:—Returning, to leave Hartford every Monday and Thurſday, at ſeven in the morning, arrive at Norwich the ſame days, and at Providence on Tueſday and Friday, by five in the afternoon.

☞ Perſons offering propoſals for this contract, are alſo deſired to ſtate the terms on which they will carry the mail between Providence and Hartford three times a week, if a ſtage-waggon ſhould run ſo often between thoſe two places.

3. From *New-London* to *Newport*, thence by *Briſtol* and *Warren* to *Providence*, thence by *Greenwich* to *Newport*, and from *Newport* to *New-London*. The mail to leave New-London every Tueſday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Newport the next day by ſix in the evening; leave Newport every Friday at eight o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Providence the ſame day by ſix in the evening:—Leave Providence on Saturday, at eight o'clock in the morning, and, paſſing through Greenwich, arrive at Newport the ſame day, by ſix in the evening:—Leave Newport the next Monday, at eight in the morning, and arrive at New-London the next day, by ten in the forenoon.

NOTE. 1. If, during the continuance of the contracts here propoſed, any other times of arrival and departure of the mails ſhould become neceſſary, to preſerve a proper connection with other mails, the contractors are to conform to any arrangement which for that purpoſe ſhall be made by the Poſtmaſter-General; ſuch arrangement not leſſening the number of hours above allowed for carrying the mails reſpectively, without their conſent.

2. A convenient time, not exceeding half an hour, for opening and cloſing a mail, is to be allowed at each Poſt-Office at which the time of its arrival and departure is not herein ſpecified.

3. For every half-hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed in any contract, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, double the ſum which the value of one trip ſhall bear to the value of the whole number of trips to be performed.

4. The mails may be carried on any of the poſt-roads herein deſcribed, either in ſtage-waggons or on horſes; but when the ſtate of the roads prevents travelling in waggons with the neceſſary expedition, the mails are to be carried on horſes. Every mail-ſtage muſt have in it a box, in which the mail is to be invariably carried, under lock and key.

5. News-Papers, as well as letters, are to be ſent in the mails; and if any contractor would wiſh to be authorized to carry news-papers, other than thoſe conveyed in the mail (agreeably to the 22d ſection of the Poſt-Office law) he muſt, in his propoſals, ſtate the reſpective ſums for which he will carry the mails *with* and *without* the emoluments which may ariſe from ſuch ſeparate carriage of news-papers.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Poſtmaſter-General.*

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
ENGLISH and *INDIA*
GOODS,

Imported in the laſt Ships; ſuitable for all Seaſons, but more eſpecially the enſuing

WINTER,

And to be had at the loweſt Rate, at the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, of

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who wiſh to preſent their grateful Thanks for paſt Favours, and hope to ſerve their good Cuſtomers, no leſs to their Satisfaction for Time to come.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT BRIDGE LOTTERY.

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes,			26240
5400	Blanks,		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

☞ Thoſe who are poſſeſſed of Ticket Prizes in the Third Claſs, and Blanks in the Firſt Claſs, are requeſted to call and exchange them, as ſpeedily as poſſible.

TICKETS may be had of Meſſrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND and STEPHEN PIERCE, in Newport.

†‡† *The FOURTH CLASS will commence drawing the* LAST MONDAY *in December next.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Auguſt* 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Militia Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are entitled for Six Months of their annual Penſion, from the 4th Day of March, 1792, and which will become due on the 5th Day of September, 1792, will be paid on the ſaid Day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the following Regulations, viz.

Every Application for Payment muſt be accompanied by the following Vouchers:

1ſt. The Certificate given by the State, ſpecifying that the Perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an Invalid, and aſcertaining the Sum to which, as ſuch, he is annually entitled.

2d. An Affidavit, agreeably to the following Form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the Court of in the State of and made Oath that he the ſame A. B. to whom the original Certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a Copy the Certificate given by the State to be recited.) That he ſerved (Regiment, Corps or Veſſel) at the Time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the County of and has reſided there for the laſt Year previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an Invalid ſhould apply for Payment by Attorney, the ſaid Attorney, beſides the Certificate and Oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial Letter of Attorney agreeably to the following Form:

I, *A. B. of County of State of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful Attorney to receive in my Behalf of my Penſion for Six Months as an Invalid of the United States, from the fourth Day of March, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety two, and ending the fifth Day of September, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety two.*

Signed and ſealed
in the Preſence of } *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of Executors and Adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal Evidence of their reſpective Offices, and alſo of the Time the Invalids died, when Penſion they may claim.

By Command of the Preſident of the United States,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHILE heav'n propitious pours its bleſſings down,
Seaſons ſerene, and ſkies without a frown;
While Nature with rich profuſions yields,
And loads with grain the richly ripen'd fields;
While Commerce wafts us with her ſwelling ſail,
Earth's choiceſt products on each fav'ring gale;
While laws protect what induſtry acquires,
And reaſon only limits our deſires;
While enterprize has boundleſs ſcope to range,
What madneſs 'tis to wiſh that times may change!
Yet ſome there are, whoſe ſouls with envy burn,
And all this ſcene to clouds and darkneſs turn. C.

WILL BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Tueſday the 20th of next Month, if fair Weather, if not the next fair Day,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated and well-built DWELLING HOUSE, next Weſterly of the Synagogue, the Property of the late JACOB BARNEY, jun. deceaſed.

Alſo a GARDEN LOT, containing about One Quarter of an Acre, on the Street North of the Synagogue.

Likewiſe a DWELLING HOUSE on the Long-Wharf, adjoining the Eſtate of THOMAS WEBBER, on the Eaſt.

And a HATTER's SHOP, on the South Side of the Red Market, now occupied by PERRY WEAVER.

Conditions will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.

The Sale will begin at Eleven o'Clock, at the firſt mentioned Houſe.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, } *Adminiſtrators to*
OBADIAH WILLIAMS, } *the above Eſtate.*

Newport, Oct. 29, 1792.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

TO BE SOLD,

By J. Richardſon,

BIBLES of all Sizes; Teſtaments; Pſalters; Primers; Pſalms and Hymns; Paine's Rights of Man, Common Senſe, &c. Barlow's Advice to the privileged Orders in the ſeveral States of Europe; with a Variety of Books and Stationary.

Alſo, a very good Aſſortment of Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Bake-Pans, Cart, Waggon and Chaiſe Boxes.

Good Snuff by the Quantity or Retail.

Beſt Muſtard by the Pound or Bottle.

Fine Salt Petre.

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Peterſburg clean Hemp,
Ruſſia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarſe Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper;

6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Heart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt &c. &c.

Likewiſe, MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogſhead.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of SAMUEL VERNON, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their Claims to the Subſcriber; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment immediately, as the Eſtate muſt be ſettled within the Time limited by Law.

V. WIGHTMAN, *Adminiſt.*

September 3, 1792.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of BERIAH BROWN, Eſq; late High Sheriff of the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in to either of us, Executors; and thoſe who are any Ways indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

BERIAH WAIT, } Executors.
BERIAH BROWN, }

North Kingſtown, 31ſt Auguſt, 1792.

COME and TRY
At the SIGN of the GOLDEN EAGLE.

A freſh and general Aſſortment

of Engliſh and European GOODS, imported in the laſt Ships from England, to be ſold for Caſh, upon as reaſonable Terms as at any Shop in the State, by

JOHN BOURS.

WE the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners appointed by the Worſhipful Town Council of South-Kingſtown, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of ROWSE J. HELME, Eſq; late deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, having twice notified the Claimants to ſaid Eſtate to meet us with their Vouchers, with but little Notice taken of ſaid Notification—Do now once more, *for the laſt Time*, give to ſaid Claimants Notice, that we will attend at the Houſe of Robert Potter, Eſq; in ſaid South Kingſtown, on the ſecond Monday in November next; and that no Notice will be taken of any Demand where the Claimant doth not appear with his Evidence to prove it.

F. PERRY,
ROWLAND BROWN.

South Kingſtown, October 5, 1792.

General Poſt-Office.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 10, 1792.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the fifteenth day of November next, incluſively, for carrying the mails of the United States on the following poſt-roads, from the firſt day of January next, until the firſt day of June, 1794.

1. From *Boſton* to *Providence*: The mail to leave Boſton every Monday and Thurſday, by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive the ſame days at Providence, by five in the afternoon:—Returning, to leave Providence every Wedneſday and Saturday, by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive the ſame days at Boſton, by five in the afternoon.

☞ The perſons offering propoſals for this contract, are deſired alſo to ſtate the terms on which they will carry the mail between Boſton and Providence three times a week—and every day in the week, (Sunday excepted) in caſe a ſtage-waggon ſhould run ſo often between thoſe two places.

2. From *Providence*, by *Norwich*, to *Hartford*: The mail to leave Providence every Tueſday and Friday, by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Norwich the ſame days, and at Hartford on Wedneſday and Saturday, by five in the afternoon:—Returning, to leave Hartford every Monday and Thurſday, at ſeven in the morning, arrive at Norwich the ſame days, and at Providence on Tueſday and Friday, by five in the afternoon.

☞ Perſons offering propoſals for this contract, are alſo deſired to ſtate the terms on which they will carry the mail between Providence and Hartford three times a week, if a ſtage-waggon ſhould run ſo often between thoſe two places.

3. From *New-London* to *Newport*, thence by *Briſtol* and *Warren* to *Providence*, thence by *Greenwich* to *Newport*, and from *Newport* to *New-London*. The mail to leave New-London every Tueſday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Newport the next day by ſix in the evening; leave Newport every Friday at eight o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Providence the ſame day by ſix in the evening:—Leave Providence on Saturday, at eight o'clock in the morning, and, paſſing through Greenwich, arrive at Newport the ſame day, by ſix in the evening:—Leave Newport the next Monday, at eight in the morning, and arrive at New-London the next day, by ten in the forenoon.

NOTE. 1. If, during the continuance of the contracts here propoſed, any other times of arrival and departure of the mails ſhould become neceſſary, to preſerve a proper connection with other mails, the contractors are to conform to any arrangement which for that purpoſe ſhall be made by the Poſtmaſter-General; ſuch arrangement not leſſening the number of hours above allowed for carrying the mails reſpectively, without their conſent.

2. A convenient time, not exceeding half an hour, for opening and cloſing a mail, is to be allowed at each Poſt-Office at which the time of its arrival and departure is not herein ſpecified.

3. For every half-hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed in any contract, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, double the ſum which the value of one trip ſhall bear to the value of the whole number of trips to be performed.

4. The mails may be carried on any of the poſt-roads herein deſcribed, either in ſtage-waggons or on horſes; but when the ſtate of the roads prevents travelling in waggons with the neceſſary expedition, the mails are to be carried on horſes. Every mail-ſtage muſt have in it a box, in which the mail is to be invariably carried, under lock and key.

5. News-Papers, as well as letters, are to be ſent in the mails; and if any contractor would wiſh to be authorized to carry news-papers, other than thoſe conveyed in the mail (agreeably to the 22d ſection of the Poſt-Office law) he muſt, in his propoſals, ſtate the reſpective ſums for which he will carry the mails *with* and *without* the emoluments which may ariſe from ſuch ſeparate carriage of news-papers.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Poſtmaſter-General.*

A FRESH SUPPLY OF *ENGLISH* and *INDIA* GOODS,

Imported in the laſt Ships; ſuitable for all Seaſons, but more eſpecially the enſuing

WINTER,

And to be had at the loweſt Rate, at the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, of

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who wiſh to preſent their grateful Thanks for paſt Favours, and hope to ſerve their good Cuſtomers, no leſs to their Satisfaction for Time to come.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT BRIDGE LOTTERY.

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26240
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

☞ Thoſe who are poſſeſſed of Ticket Prizes in the Third Claſs, and Blanks in the Firſt Claſs, are requeſted to call and exchange them, as ſpeedily as poſſible.

TICKETS may be had of Meſſrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND and STEPHEN PIERCE, in Newport.

‡‡‡ *The FOURTH CLASS will commence drawing the* LAST MONDAY *in December next.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Auguſt* 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are entitled for Six Months of their annual Penſion, from the 4th Day of March, 1792, and which will become due on the 5th Day of September, 1792, will be paid on the ſaid Day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual Regulations, viz.

Every Application for Payment muſt be accompanied by the following Vouchers:

1ſt. The Certificate given by the State, ſpecifying that the Perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an Invalid, and aſcertaining the Sum to which, as ſuch, he is annually entitled.

2d. An Affidavit, agreeably to the following Form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the County of in the State of and made Oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original Certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a Copy, (the Certificate given by the State to be recited.) That he ſerved (Regiment, Corps or Veſſel) at the Time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and County of and has reſided there for the laſt Years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an Invalid ſhould apply for Payment by an Attorney, the ſaid Attorney, beſides the Certificate and Oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial Letter of Attorney agreeably to the following Form:

I, A. B. of County of State of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful Attorney, to receive in my Behalf of my Penſion for Six Months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the fourth Day of March, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety two, and ending the fifth Day of September, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety two.

Signed and ſealed
in the Preſence of } *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of Executors and Adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal Evidence of their reſpective Offices, and alſo of the Time the Invalids died, who Penſion they may claim.

By Command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*